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RED BLOC IS UPSET BY RUMANIA DEAL

Diplomats View Agreement With U.S. as Disloyal

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WASHINGTON, June 2—

Rumania's new trade relationship with the United States has deeply disturbed her associates in the Soviet bloc, diplomats reported today.

This reaction, they said, was easily detected in conversations last night with their Communist colleagues at a reception held by the Rumanian Embassy to mark the successful conclusion of two weeks of trade negotiation with the United States.

As reported by diplomatic informants, the unhappiness voiced by Soviet and other Communist representatives was not related to the fact that Rumania was to receive preferential trade treatment from the United States. The diplomats attributed the unhappiness to political overtones of the arrangements, which they believed indicated disloyalty to the Communist bloc.

Since 1956, when economic

assistance was granted to Poland, United States policy has been to encourage greater independence of bloc members from the Russians.

This policy has evolved into promises of rewarding such acts of independence. Yesterday's agreement to allow Rumania to purchase a wide variety of industrial equipment in the United States, possibly including nuclear reactors, was the first implementation of the policy.

When the announcement was made here early this month that negotiations would open with Rumania, United States officials made no secret of the forces behind the talks: Rumania's policy of internal liberalization, her rejection of Soviet efforts to dictate the patterns of her economic development, and her "declaration of independence" set forth last April by the Rumanian Workers' (Communist) party.

Behind Rumania's action was her refusal to accept the dictates of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon—the Soviet bloc's central economic organization—in assigning her the role of an agricultural and petroleum producer within the Communist world's "division of labor."

Instead, Rumania decided to go heavily into industrialization. This led her into trade

relations with Western Europe and the United States.

There were indications that the next round in the improvement of United States relations with Eastern Europe would involve Hungary. However, nothing of the scale of the Rumanian agreement was expected.